

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 94 03:12:31 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #256
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 7 Mar 94 Volume 94 : Issue 256

Today's Topics:

Dentron GLA1000B Manual needed (2 msgs)
Further criminalization of scanning
International Callsign servers?
IRS 501(c) tax-exempt status for our club - How?
NEC 3D MultiSync
QSL Route, help.
QST review of Dual-Bander HTs
Reply to: Info-Hams Digest V94 #235
Repost:ACN5-3/4.4:Letters to The Editor Ham Radio, CBI
SB316 Semantics 6/7 The ACS.
Travelling to Egypt
Travel to Egypt

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 1994 03:35:44 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!
piper@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Dentron GLA1000B Manual needed
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Mike Betz piper@netcom.com

Date: Mon, 7 Mar 1994 04:07:40 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!
piper@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Dentron GLA1000B Manual needed
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Last post didn't make it. I am in search of a manual for the Dentron GLA 1000 B. I will pay postage, copying costs and a few bucks for your time. Most of all, I'll be very grateful. Please Email Replies to:

piper@netcom.com

Thanks.

Mike KM4QN

--

Mike Betz

piper@netcom.com

Date: 6 Mar 1994 20:24:37 -0800
From: nntp.crl.com!crl.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Further criminalization of scanning
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

gilbaronw0mn@delphi.com (Gilbert Baron) writes:

>>
>>In article <1994Mar2.175938.12119@alw.nih.gov>, weisen@alw.nih.gov (Neil
>Weisenfeld) writes...
>>>What I think we should do is write to our congresspeople and tell them why
>>>we feel the cellular and cordless privacy laws are so misguided. Even if
>[...stuff deleted...]
>>your home, as long as you didn't act on or disclose what you heard. You are
>>now a criminal if you choose to *tune in* to these particular band
>segments,
>[...stuff deleted...]
>>regardless of what you do with what you hear. More such laws will follow,
>>since government and regulations never shrink in size.
>>-Tom R. Randolph@est.enet.dec.com
>>
>Sad, very sad. And it does not really protect anyone. In fact it gives too
>many people a false sense of security. Digital technology with encryption
>will protect people and that is what we should have. Of course the

>government is trying to get its dirty summy rotten hands intot hat too. Can
>you say Clipper. They will pry my key out of my cokld dead hands and no
>other way.

>Get PGP and be safe.

~~~~~

> Gil Baron, El Baron Rojo, W0MN Rochester, MN  
> "Bailar es Vivir"  
> PGP2.3 key at key servers or upon request

Getting PGP will not solve the problem. I feel our government intends to:

1. provide a somewhat viable encryption standard with a govt backdoor.
2. pass laws which make it illegal to use non-govt sanctioned encryption.  
(after all, if you are innocent, what do you have to hide?)

The problem cannot be resolved by getting a backing for PGP (or your favorite encryption algorithm), but by supporting the idea that (real) encryption should not be an illegal activity.

The government has the ability to get virtually every piece of private info you have (via wiretap, access to financial data, warrants, lock picking abilities, etc.) but with the advent of cheap processing, anyone can now lock information and the Government can't pick the lock.

The standard argument has always been '...in the national interest...'

The question becomes:

"Do we really want to give up the last sanction of privacy left to us?"

This is where I believe the real issue lies.

Mick

---

Date: Tue, 1 Mar 1994 18:06:07 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!  
raffles.technet.sg!ntuix!ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg!asirene@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: International Callsign servers?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi,

Are there any callsign servers out there which hold references  
for non-US/Canadian (eg. for japan) callsigns?

73 de 9V Daniel

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Date: Sun, 06 Mar 94 19:17:03 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!jgd@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: IRS 501(c) tax-exempt status for our club - How?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Scott W. Binder <swbinder@delphi.com> writes:

>Hello - I was wondering if anyone was a member of a club that has Federal  
>501(c) tax-exempt status? We would like to know how to do so ourselves.  
>  
>We are Humboldt Amateur Radio Club, Inc., and are a state non-profit  
>organization. We have three chapters, each independantly governed  
>and maintaining their own identity. We have been working with a local  
>attorney who took our three page Constitution and By-Laws and turned it  
>into twelve pages of legalese and left out many important parts, such as  
>the identification of our chapters.  
>  
>There has to be a relatively pain-free way to do this. Does anyone  
>have any advice on how to proceed from here?

No, there is no easy way. My father is a CPA. I've had him set up  
3 tax exempt club charters now, one a ham club. The filings to do it  
properly are voluminous and the penalties of doing it wrong are severe,  
assuming you actually use your tax exempt status to raise money. What  
you need to do is to find someone in your club who is a CPA or a  
tax attorney and get him to do it. Maybe even pay him something.

If you do this, your club should also incorporate. That is, unless each  
member wants to be exposed individually to delinquent tax liability  
in the event the club missteps.

John

--  
John De Armond, WD40QC, Marietta, GA jgd@dixie.com  
Performance Engineering Magazine. Email to me published at my sole discretion

Tonight, suppose Washington were nuked to atoms. Ask yourself, would you  
be better or worse off. This graphically frames the role of the federal  
government in destroying the American way of life.

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Date: 6 Mar 94 17:30:29 GMT  
From: envoy!equinox.unr.edu!destree@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: NEC 3D MultiSync  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have a NEC MultiSync 3D monitor from a few years back. Several months ago it lost video. I took it to a local tech who "played" with it, and was able to get video back part way. It is extremely distorted in the horizontal direction, and the front panel controls don't work now. I sent the monitor to NEC. They could fix it, but I feel their \$270 flat rate is unfair, and not viable for a several year old monitor. After all, new ones are available for near that price.

So, I had a few ideas I thought I'd try. If there is a tech who is familiar with the NEC 3D or has encountered and sucessfully repaired this problem before, I would be intrested in having it fixed. I would be willing to pay a fair price, but not the outrageous \$270 NEC wants. Or if someone has a 3D that is dead for reasons other than what I have described, I would consider buying it to scavenge. Lastly, if someone would be interested in buying my monitor for parts or a project, I am open to offers.

This monitor was (and really still is) a very good unit. I hate to throw it away, but in these disposable times we live in I may have no other cost effective choice.

Thanks!  
Louis

Date: Tue, 1 Mar 1994 17:55:17 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!  
raffles.technet.sg!ntuix!ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg!asirene@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: QSL Route, help.  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi,

I need help with QSL route for the following:-

JA7KDC, BV200, 4F2IR, BV6ER, 9V1WR, JR6HT, 4S7OF, K5WOT

Tks.

73 de 9V1 Daniel

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Date: 2 Mar 94 16:41:36 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!apollo.hp.com!lf.hp.com!devlin@hplabs.hp.com  
Subject: QST review of Dual-Bander HTs  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Allen Wallace (allen@dtint.dtint.com) wrote:

: For example, I've heard a rumor that the TH-78A can transmit AM down in  
: the aircraft band. I don't believe it, nor would I ever want to transmit  
: down there!

Actually, there are quite a few hams with pilot's licenses that would  
\*love\* to have a radio that can do that. A typical aviation handheld  
costs around \$500 and they are becoming a very popular accessory as a  
backup radio.

If anyone can confirm or deny this rumor please do so.

--  
Lee Devlin N3IWP | HP Little Falls Site | phone: (302) 633-8697  
Piper Colt N4986Z | 2850 Centerville Rd. | email:  
'Spirit of rec.aviation'| Wilmington, DE 19808 | devlin@lf.hp.com

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Date: 7 Mar 94 00:59:26 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Reply to: Info-Hams Digest V94 #235  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

From: Steve Egert:FDC300  
Date: # 03/06/94 20:59 #

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Date: 6 Mar 1994 22:21:49 -0500  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!montego!not-for-  
mail@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Repost:ACN5-3/4.4:Letters to The Editor Ham Radio, CBI  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Article 4:  
Letters To The Editor

From: Larry Kollar  
E-mail: larryk@computone.com

Pretty good newsletter this issue! (vol 5 no 1/2 -ed.) It was particularly interesting since I was just trying to remember when the child labor/factory hours laws were passed (I was thinking 1820s, not late 1840s).

One piece, however, jumped out as being not quite right:

"In the tradition of Amateur Radio and Citizen's Band Radio, Usenet News is the product of the users' ideas and will. Unlike Amateur Radio and CB, however, Usenet is owned and controlled solely by the participants."

I made that connection as well a few years ago, thinking that computer networks might be this generation's amateur radio. But I'm not sure that one can say that Usenet is "owned and controlled solely by the participants," while amateur radio and CB are not. In the sense that government and international bodies determine what portions of the radio spectrum the medium of communication are allocated to the two services, that's true. However, the Usenet participants that own the computers, modems, disk drives, and so on do not own the medium of communication (leased lines and telephone networks) either.

In both radio and computer networks, one need only buy the equipment needed to connect. In the case of amateur radio, however, one must also pass a series of exams designed to test the participant's knowledge of theory and regulations. In return for passing these exams, the amateur radio operator (or "ham") may:

- Use higher power levels (up to 1000 watts) if needed for reliable communications.
- Operate in modes unavailable to CB (or many commercial) users. For example, the amateur packet radio network uses TCP/IP and is available worldwide; there are several e-mail gateways between ampr.org (the packet network) and the "normal" Internet. Some segments of the packet radio network use Internet "wormholes" and amateur radio satellites (or OSCARs) to move traffic around the world.
- Use a wider range of frequencies for local or international communications. Some amateurs are experimenting with high-speed data links (as fast as T-1, or 1.5 million bits per second!) on the microwave frequencies, for example.
- Build and operate equipment that is not FCC type-accepted. The same homebrewing spirit extolled in ACN remains strong in the amateur radio population.

Amateur packet radio is a godsend for me. I live outside the Atlanta direct-dial area, and accessing BBSs from home means running up long-distance phone charges. Using packet radio, I bypass the traditional "landline" BBSs and connect directly to a packet BBS over the air. (I get on Internet at work.)

As amateurs are expressly forbidden to use their frequencies for commercial traffic, the packet radio network is even more grass-roots than Internet! As the equipment becomes available to more users, the packet visionaries are talking about many of the same things as the Internet visionaries, such as digital voice (and video) links. The two networks will continue to develop in parallel for some time but if commercial interests kill further Internet development (unlikely IMHO), the amateur packet network will continue forward.

The person you mentioned in ACN who is sending e-mail to the MIR space station is using amateur radio; most of MIR's cosmonauts are hams and occasionally make voice contacts with people on the ground in addition to running the packet mailbox almost constantly. The USA's Space Shuttle often flies a mission, called SAREX for Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment, that connects Shuttle astronauts to school children (among others) via voice and packet radio links. MIR and Shuttle missions have both used their amateur gear for reliable backup communications when normal mission communications channels went down temporarily. CB, on the other hand, provides the security of millions of users. Any commercial interest trying to take over the CB frequencies would be jammed to death. :-) Amateur radio's highest frequencies are used only lightly (so far) and there is a good bit of commercial pressure to reallocate those bands. It has already happened in one case, but that's another story.

I've rambled on long enough. Keep up the good work!

Larry Kollar  
Senior Technical Writer  
Computone Inc, Roswell, GA  
Amateur Radio KC4WZK

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Date: Sun, 6 Mar 1994 17:18:04 -0700  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!  
cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: SB316 Semantics 6/7 The ACS.  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bid: \$RACESBUL.316

TO: ALL ES, CD, AND PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTORS VIA AMATEUR RADIO  
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CALIFORNIA  
INFO: ALL AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS  
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES  
(W6SIG@WA6NWE.CA) Ph: 916-262-1600  
2800 MEADOWVIEW RD., SACRAMENTO, CA 95832  
LANDLINE BBS OPEN TO ALL 916-262-1657  
RACESBUL.316 RELEASE DATE: March 7, 1994

Subject: MGT - Semantics, 6 of 7. The ACS.

AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE: The name adopted by those jurisdictions who have chosen to use a wide spectrum of volunteer telecommunication experts and other workers in government service. This might include commercial radio technicians and engineers, the RACES, Civil Air Patrol communicators and other unpaid professionals. In some jurisdictions it includes public safety and government communications as well as liaison with any agency that has a bearing on emergency response.

An ACS has four elements in which interested volunteers serve according to their skills and interests: administrative, clerical, operations, and technical. In our State ACS we have radio operators, heavy equipment operators, tower climbers, computer disk message writers, messengers, photographers, pilots, electricians, generator mechanics, computer programmers, plan writers, instructors, EBS specialists and radio announcers, personnel records management, clerical help, managers, shift supervisors, installers as well as communications and electronics technicians. Again, the RACES is but one part of the Auxiliary Communications Service. The ACS is a broad spectrum service to government supplementing all aspects of emergency response communications, not just operating radios in the field or at an EOC which has been considered by some to be the only role of the RACES.

(This is part of a series originally titled "From My Lookout" in seven parts, by Stanly E. Harter. It was renamed Semantics for these bulletins. Continued)

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RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races and can be retrieved using FTP.

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Date: Mon, 7 Mar 94 01:41:27 -0500  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!news.Brown.EDU!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!  
usenet@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Travelling to Egypt  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Be careful!!!A German tourist got shot two days ago while on the Nile Cruiser...Tourist bus got shot uppretty bad abt two weeks ago.  
No stretching....it is a rare night that an Egyptian policeman isn't killed.

-----  
Date: 7 Mar 1994 07:08:13 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!gerald.oo7@utexas.edu!  
astro.as.utexas.edu!oo7@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Travel to Egypt  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

armond@delphi.com says:

>>Be careful!!!A German tourist got shot two days ago while  
>>on the Nile Cruiser...Tourist bus got shot uppretty bad abt  
>>two weeks ago. No stretching....it is a rare night that an  
>>Egyptian policeman isn't killed.

That sounds no more dangerous to me than staying in the US...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)  
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,  
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)  
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

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Date: 6 Mar 94 17:34:14 GMT  
From: nprdc!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!psinntp!  
psinntp!arrl.org!zlau@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Mar2.054202.25433@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,  
<1994Mar3.153014.6322@arrl.org>, <1994Mar4.132650.9466@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>  
Subject : Re: Medium range point-to-point digital links

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: In article <1994Mar3.153014.6322@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP))  
writes:  
: >BTW--how else does one improve a point to point link,  
: >besides using bigger antennas and more power?  
  
: Ah, the DXer mentality at work. That's what those guys  
: thought too. The only problem was, that wasn't why the  
: link was flakey. The real problem was that they had  
: established the world's worst exposed terminal in their  
: single frequency network, and the link was being killed  
: by all the DXer's with 160 watt amps and beams trying to  
: make it to their hubs and capturing the link node's receiver.  
: It would be held off for minutes at a time by the continuous  
: collisions.

Actually, if you are forced to do it all on a single frequency, bigger antennas and more power **\*is\*** just about the only solution (to improve the link). The more directive antennas would reduce chance of collisions, while more power would reduce the effect of a collision. Admittedly, an **\*ugly\*** situation. But, politics makes it difficult to find other frequencies that are those compatible with radios already in use.

Yes, I know you could modify all the TNCs for some sort of optimized slotted Aloha protocol, but I doubt this is really practical.

Getting links on clear frequencies is where microwaves show their superiority. Not only is it more difficult to fill the wider bands with wall to wall signals, but highly directive antennas make frequency reuse more of a possibility. All that money spent on VHF bricks might be put to better use on microwave transverters.

I'm pretty sure an analysis of the phone calls I've recorded would show that its not just DXers who run beams and amplifiers into their local BBS. I usually end up spending an extra few minutes explaining that while a beam results in stronger signals, this advantage is often eliminated by the extra collisions that result.

I've found that an open wire fed **\*HF\*** dipole, even though it is cross polarized, works a lot better than an indoor yagi for packet work, because it hears more stations than the yagi.

--

Zack Lau KH6CP/1                    2 way QRP WAS  
                                          8 States on 10 GHz  
Internet: zlau@arrl.org    10 grids on 2304 MHz

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Date: Sat, 5 Mar 1994 10:53:07 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!nigel.msen.com!yale.edu!newsserver.jvnc.net!  
raffles.technet.sg!ntuix!ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg!asirene@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Mar2.144907.26098@bongo.tele.com>, <CM2960.93I@ucdavis.edu>, <213nuj\$pr@bigfoot.wustl.edu>  
Subject : Re: JARGON

In article <213nuj\$pr@bigfoot.wustl.edu>, jlw3@cec3.wustl.edu (Jesse L Wei) writes:

> Daniel D. Todd (ez006683@chip.ucdavis.edu) wrote:  
> : Julian Macassey (julian@bongo.tele.com) wrote:  
>  
> : : Wheras real mortals will say: "Blew a fuse this morning". A  
> : : true ham will spin it out with a desciption of what equipment was  
> : : drawing current at the time, who was effected, the duration of the  
> : : outage and the total milage driven to buy a new fuse. A skilled ham  
> : : communicator can spin a simple event out so that the description of it  
> : : takes three times longer than the duration of the actual event.  
>  
> : Nah,  
> : A real Ham(tm) would have ten of the required fuses on hand but would  
> : still manage to use teh wrong value the first three times. He (or she)  
> : would then explain when and where they bought the fuse ten years ago.  
> : The worst part is that many other Real Hams(tm) will actually be  
> : interested and probably pump the first ham for more information. :-)  
>  
> Now this is my question: do hams \*ever\* talk about anything besides what  
> kind of rig (s)he's got, ham problems, ham equipment, etc? As a waiting  
> (as in for my ticket) prospective, I've liistened to the local repeaters,  
> and personally, the conversations seem pretty boring if that's all you  
> ever talk about. Have I missed anything? or something? Is the purpose  
> of ham radio to talk about the technicalities of it? I know that the  
> whole nature of it requires technicality, but isn't there more to  
> it than that?  
>  
> --jesse (still waiting)

Its not just ANY technicalities we're talking about here, I mean  
look at the specs of the antenna, sure beats the hell out of talking abt  
what show to watch today. Of course hams talk at the wx, and clothes to

wear (for expeditions), hotels (like in Dayton), occassionnaly about XYL or YLs, :)

Its more than just technicalities, its the TECHNICALITIES, ahhh.. ham heaven...

73 de 9V1nn Daniel

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #256  
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